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It our triends who favor us with manuscripts i must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Still in the Gall of Bitterness.

The platform of the Hon. JOHN ROLL MCLEAN'S convention at Columbus seems to have been read rather hastily by some Democrats who don't love Mr. BRYAN and do long to sit by the fleshpots and cat. These sons of hope are sure or affect to be that BRYAN and Bryanism have been thrown out and away by the Buckeye braves. So we hear that the conservatives are "on top" again, and the ground is supposed to be piled with Bryanites slain.

Humph! Anybody is free to believe be gulled as much as he pleases; but just how much Bryanism has been taken out of the Ohio Democracy? Mr. McLEAN'S convention wouldn't reaffirm the Kansas City platform. Naturally. The free silver business is played out. But there is Bryanism enough, not otiose, but active, pestilent and perilous, in this Ohio platform.

"We demand the suppression of all Trusts." There is a monstrous proposition. Were there any way of carrying it into effect industrial disaster more widespread and ruinous than has ever fallen upon the country, would be the result. There would be a commercial cataclysm. The amount of capital and of labor dependent upon these combinations is so vast that to crush them would be to bring on unparalleled economic calamity compared with which the free coinage of silver would have been a fly bite.

The Bryanism of the Ohio platform as to Trusts is flercer, more sweeping and more definite than the Bryanism of the Kansas City platform. The latter pledged the Democratic party " to an unceasing warfare in Nation, State and city against private monopoly in every form," and called for more stringent and comprehensive laws against corporations engaged in interstate commerce, but it did not propose in set terms to kill Trusts, and it threw s sop to sanity by saying that " corporations should be protected in all their rights and their legitimate interests should be respected." Mr. BRYAN, who holds that all Trusts are bad Trusts, will sympathize heartily with the zeal of the Ohio Democrats to suppress Trusts.

The fool plan to put Trust products upon the free list is borrowed from the Kansas City platform.

The yawp about imperialism and expansion is the old discredited Bryan yawp

The assertion that " the unjust and discriminating laws for which the Republican party is responsible fall chiefly on those who till the soil or labor at other forms of production " has the true smack of BRYAN and Bryanism, of the spirit that seeks to divide the American people into sharply defined classes and to sow trouble among

In chaffering with Tom Johnson, the conservative." Ohio Democrats showed themselves to be ready to accept or make terms with a radicalism even more radical than Bryanism.

Hot against wealth, hot against expansion; enemies of business prosperity and pledged to disturb or destroy it, the Ohio Democrats have not purged themselves of Bryanism. Bryanism is the bones, blood and body of their political and economic doctrine.

Some English Surnames.

The word smith applies to so many occupations primitively not differentiated that it is no wonder that multitudes of persons are named SMITH. The barbers, the weavers, webbers, or websters, the dyers, the carpenters, the cooks, the wheelwrights, the plumbers, the bakers, the butchers, the falconers, or faulkners, the shepherds or shepards, the farmers, the millers, the tailors, the walkers, the tinkers, the merchants, the chapmen, the sergeants, the fullers, the shoemakers, the mercers, the glovers, and other professions and trades have left their names to surviving clans. Here, too, may be classed names of more august sound, the KINGS and the LORDS, the Popes, the Bishops, and the Priests. BACHELERS, MASTERS and RECTORS come from the university, we suppose, just as the Bulls. Lambs and STEERS come from the farm or Smithfield. There is no end to the curious inquiry and speculation, fanciful enough sometimes, that may be pursued in regard to the origin of certain In an article in Macmillan's Magazine

Mr. EDWARD WHITAKER recalls some less known surviving surnames that had their origin in occupation. THACKERAY, a variety of thacker or thatcher, is obvious enough, perhaps too obvious to be convincing; but how many of us would suspect that Vaccination JENNER's name came from "ginour," the engineer who had charge of a catapult, a missile thrower of the Middl Ages. On the registers of Somerset House are some queer surnames. smacking of war, such as "that invariable cause of ho tilities, QUARREL," ALLIES, CHALLENGE, CHARGE, BATTLE, GREAT-BATTLE, ROUP, VICTORY and CONQUEST. BATTLE and Conquest are the only ones of these familiar in this country. Is not QUARBEL as like to be " an arrow " as " a cause of hostilities?" In that case QUARREL would be in the class with BOLT and GUNNER. Other martia! names in Somerset House are GASH, GORE, SLAUGHTER, CARNAGE, CORPS, CANNISTER, GRAPE, BULLET, POW-DER. SHOTT, SHELL, CANNON, SWORD, LANCE. SLAUGHTER, CANNON, and GORE are known surnames here. We have the happiness to remember an old gentleman born about the time of the French Revolution, of the name of NDEPEN-DENCE GORE, a relative, perhaps, of the Massachusetts Governor whose name is perpetuated in the library of Harvard

According to Mr. WHITAKER, CAN-NON is not a military name but points "to one of the bound religions, the title of which, had its members kept their vows. would not appear among hereditary surnames." BATTLE marks emigrants from

the Sussex village of that name; and mos | spatcher in the land. They will recall into be nicknames or corruptions. We are and unavoidable interruption of the tele not so sure about that. In this country PIER, SPEAR, SPEARS, SWORDS, are wellknown names, but here, by a reversal of the ordinary process. Bowiz gives his name to the knife, not the knife to Bowie. Sir CLOUDESLEY SHOVEL is an instance of the name of a humble implement made glorious on the seas, Gen. Pillow's name recalls an even lowlier article AR-MOUR, ARMORY, GREAVES, SHIELDS, ARCHER BOWYER, BOWMAN, are other military surnames.

Some names have swum and some have sunk, HECKLE and HACKLER, wielders of the hatchet, hackle, remain, but the names of other sorts of flax workers, the BLACKERS or BLEACHERS, the WHITERS, the SCOTCH-ERS or SCUTCHERS, are scarcely known at least in these parts. Among the cattle keepers are not only the HERDS and HURDS, but the COWARDS, STOTHERTS, and the CALVERTS, the Lords BALTIMORE. TODHUNTER, a name not dear to some persons averse to mathematics, is to be catalogued with HUNTER. It means a hunter of the tod or fox. The severely correct COCKER comes from the cocking main, and BULLAR is a memory of the days of bull baiting. From a more fortunate source flow the musical names HARPER, SINGER, SANGER, SONGETER, perhaps SHARP, BASS, what he wants to, and to gull himself or | Honn; and may we not add WHISTLER and MUSICE?

> Are We Bound by Spain's Concessions? It is understood that within the territory ceded to us by the Treaty of Paris, and especially in the Philippines, a number of valuable franchises, conveying in one or more instances exclusive rights, were granted by Spain to individuals or corporations. Are we bound to recognize such grants? Some light may be thrown upon this question by the course which the British Government shall decide to take in the analogous case of the subjugated Boer republics.

> It seems that the question whether in in ternational law Great Britain is constrained to assume obligations entered into by a State which she has annexed came up last September, soon after the sovereignty of the South African Republic was declared abolished. Lord MILNER, then Sir ALFRED MILNER, promulgated an order announcing that the British Government would reserve the right, first, to decline to recognize, or, secondly, to modify any concession made by the former South African Republic without proper legal authority, or contrary to law, or the conditions of which have not been duly complied with, or which appear to affect prejudicially the interests of the republic." It is obvious that the clause which we have italicized asserts for Great Britain an unlimited right to annul, at her option, any concession made by the Government of the conquered Commonwealth.

Of course, Sir ALPRED MILNER Was not qualified to pronounce what is or is not international law upon the subject to which his order referred. In view of his incompetence to decide a question of the sort, the British Government appointed a commission to consider the matter. The commission's report has been lately published in a blue book. The report holds that Sir ALPRED MILNER was right in declaring that the British Government possesses the right to "examine whether any franchises which it is asked to recognize have, in fact, been duly acquired;" and it also accepts the principle that the Government of a conquering State is justified in cancelling or modifying a concession made by in the conqueror's judgment, " the maintenance of the concession would be injurious to the public interest."

It remains to be seen whether the conclusions of the commissioners set forth in the blue book will be ratifled and proclaimed by the British Government, Should such a position be taken by Great Britain it would, undoubtedly, constitute a precedent; but whether this will be followed by our State Department in the case of a British corporation claiming franchises in the Philippines under a Spanish grant is as yet uncertain.

A Backward Season.

In some particulars this is a backward summer. All of June and a good portion of July have passed without a single appearance of the sea serpent. There has been a mysterious subsidence of the San Jose scale, and possibly on account of the new prominence of Georgia as a source of supply. there has been no failure of the Delaware peach crop-due on or before July 4. The codling moth, the grasshopper, the potato bug and the shot-hole fungus are not reported even from Kansas, their alleged habitat in early summer, and the Dakota locusts appear to be observing, so to speak, an off year.

The mysterious foreign nobleman of the summer hotel piazza, whose wholesale game of confidence wrecks the financial security of credulous hundreds, the rural haunted house, in the attic of which a witch by day and a ghost by night affright all tourists, and the daring gypey highwaymen who, before their hands have been crossed by silver or their lucky stones inspected by the light of the new moon, terrorize whole neighborhoods, as impartially reported by affrighted narrators, and the angry alligator appearing unmistakably but inexplicably in inland lakes, Western rivulets and garden ponds, have none of

them turned up. The fact is that up to date at least the summer of 1901 has been singularly uneventful. The existing conditions of business-stirring, growing and profitableare not favorable to the dull but romantic ways of other summers.

The Telephone for Train Despatching. It is announced that in the course of a few months, the Lackawanna Railroad will move all its trains by orders telephonic. instead of telegraphic, as heretofore, thus permitting the telephone to completely supersede the telegraph in controlling and

regulating the traffic of the road. The

change is expected to be economical. While, in a broad sense, the proposed system is new, it is not so entirely. The telephone has, during the past ten or fifteen years, been used occasionally to facilitate the movement of trains; but never hitherto has it been thought safe to rely solely upon it, except, it may be, on short lines, where few trains are run and the possibility of accidents is extremely remote. Now, however, it is proposed to utilize the telephone in transmitting orders to trainmen along the entire route of a great railroad between New York and Buffalo.

The plan will send a shiver through the frame of every old-time train de-

of the other murderous names are supposed stances when, owing to some temporary graph circuit, they dared to trust to the accuracy of the "phone" in conveying instructions to a belated train at some point on the road-a risk never ventured on except in case of absolute necessity.

By the telegraphic system every word and every figure is spelled out, letter by letter, on the machine, and is written down by the receiving operator who afterward repeats the order, letter by letter and word by word, to the despatcher, for the purpose of comparison and affirmation. By this means, misunderstanding, on the part of the receiving operator, of a single word is immediately detected and rectified; and no train order is valid until it bears the

despatcher's "O. K." Undoubtedly, some such method of verification will be followed under the new system; but the question is, will the telephone be as trustworthy as its predecessor The telephone has lately attained a high degree of perfection; but the fact remains. nevertheless, that it frequently misrepresents, or rather seems to misrepresent the sound of the voice. While such a defect may be trivial at ordinary times, its existence might prove incalculably disastrous where the safety of hundreds of human lives depends upon absolute accuracy of transmission.

We are told, also, that the phonograph is to assist the telephone in its new field But how about the fallibility of the phonegraph under all circumstances? Offhand the experiment will probably strike many people as being rather bold.

The Missionary Work Will Go On.

About nine-tenths of the Protestant missionaries in China have assented to a statement, or defence, drawn up by a committee at Shanghai representing the Chinese Missionary Alliance. We print this document, although it does not seem to us to contribute much information concerning those specific questions in which people have been most interested.

The statement of the Shanghai committee discusses in a general way, first, the charge that the missionaries were mainly responsible for the Boxer uprising and the consequent troubles; and secondly, that a vindictive and unchristian spirit has been manifested by them in their demands for the punishment of Chinamen.

Neither charge, if we understand public sentiment in this country, has damaged the missionaries greatly here at home. In the first place, every candid observer knows that the crisis in China was produced by causes too complex and subtle to be covered by any such simple and superficial explanation as the unpopularity of the missionaries. As to the second point, everybody who knows anything of human nature is aware that mission aries differ as individuals in temperament and in moral sensitiveness, and also in their behavior, and that it is no more fair either to condemn them utterly as a class or to absolve them utterly as a class than it is in the case of any considerable number of human beings engaged in any

other occupation. If the worthy gentlemen at Shanghai and elsewhere in China were wisely advised from home, they would recognize the fact that the revulsion of feeling which they evidently dread is not due to criticism of the sort they discuss in this statement, but to certain definite and well-established acts and avowals of a very few missionaries; and, secondarily, to an obvious disposition on the part of the associates of these doubtful specimens to shield them and make common cause with them for the sake of the future of missionary work in general.

This is always a mistaken policy. In this instance it is planting mischief for the missionaries in China. But the work will go on whatever happens, and the platters will continue to receive contributions; for the Christian impulse to evangelize the world is not going to cease merely because the spirit of CHRIST has not in every instance controlled the deeds of His proressed aposties.

The Boats.

The four big sloop races at Newport, the last of which was finished yesterday, leave the situation still hazy. So far as the Independence is concerned, they indicate that she is nowhere in a light wind and not as good as either of the other two in a good breeze. Very likely she was in a lower tone of tuning than her rivals, and so we will consider Columbia and Constitution

only. Each boat won two in four races. On the first leg of the series, fifteen miles to windward in a light breeze, the Constitution beat Columbia by 1 minute and 58 seconds. On the run home she beat her 9 minutes and 8 seconds, a difference so great as to presuppose luck on the winner's side.

In the next race, a triangle, sailed in a very light breeze, the new boat beat the old 28 minutes and 8 seconds, or 10 minutes 37 seconds on the ten miles of windward benting, 8 minutes and 42 seconds on the run, and 10 minutes and 6 seconds on the reach. A little Constitutional luck must have entered into superiority so extravagant.

In the third race, in a light breeze, Constitution was ahead on the windward leg. when she stopped because of the fog. in resailing this race on Thursday, the Coumbia beat Constitution to the windward mark 4 minutes and 35 seconds, in a good breeze. But for something less than the first half of that race they sailed evenly. Then suddenly Columbia shot ahead. Necessarily, the wind must have favored her. In running home the Constitution beat the Columbia by 1 minute and 15

seconds. In vesterday's race the Columbia outreached the Constitution in the first ten miles by 1 minute and 38 seconds. Then the latter beat her on the leg on the wind by 1 minute and 26 seconds, but was

beaten on the run home by 50 seconds. In a light breeze we may say that the Constitution is the better; in a good breeze we think she is the same, but we don't know. About as satisfactory a feature of the trials was Constitution beating Columbia on the windward work of yesterday. But how came she to lose to her before the wind?

Meanwhile the new Shamrock seems have established her superiority over the old one. She must be better by a long way to be good enough, but in its present aspect there is promise of a good race on Cup day.

The letters about the pay chairs which we print in another column are notable for the rigor with which their authors defend the rights of the "middle classes," the five-cent to pay a modest sum for the luxury of a

Our friend "STENO" makes the surprisin ssertion that a "large portion of the mer residents of this city are practically shut out from all the parks," and she knows no better solution than the pay chairs. But how is this "middle class," as FTENO termed them in an earlier communication thus shut out? Is the Central Park, for example, unfit for them because its visitors are offensive? If so, let us cry Police! If it is merely too crowded the remedy is larger park spice. If it is too crowded to suit FTENO'S special yearning for exclusiveness, she will have to be told that the municipal government has not yet cone into the business of keeping parks for hire. Indeed, such a proposition feed not be seriously considered.

We pass by the mob's invasion of the Spate chairs as riot pure and simple, whatever its motive. But pay days in the Art Museum, the Natural History Museum and the Zcological Garden are not analogous to pay chairs. The former institutions are owned by private societies, to whom the city, acting in its own interest, has granted land for the very great return of free access to their great collections for the public at large. A Fordham "Working Woman" thinks

that if there is a charge for lake boats and seat carriages, there might be a charge for seats. Lake boats and goat carriages, like restaurants and park backs, are luxuries which the city cannot well undertake to provide for anybody, let alone for all, and so the tax for them cannot be compared with the chair tax.

Mr. DAVID A. KERR, of Brooklyn, thinks that, as you bring private vehicles in the parks, you may bring chairs. The vehicles merely enjoy the public right of thoroughfare. If he takes a camp stool with him, however, and sits down, we do not imagine that he will be disturbed: but there is a difference between the camp stool and the Spate chair in that the Spate chair occupies space in the park permanently. The City won't keep Mr. Kenn's casir for him over night; or agree to provide space for him.

the free seats and have the others at the command of the public too." But if there room for pay oheirs, that space should be filled with free chairs.
We see no recourse for those who desire to obtain the privilege of some modified

free to all.

The political year " 1901 " will be decidedly and exceptionally a year of municipal elections. The States which are to elect Governors are Ohio, Virginia, Massachusetts Iowa and New Jersey. Four of the five (Virginia being the exception) are so strongly Republican that the chance of Democratic success, possible only through Republican indifference of everconfidence, is remote. In New York, prior to the separation of municipal from State contests in 1804, the Gov ernor. Lieutenant-Governor and members of the Assembly were elected in one year. and, in the year following, the other State officers and members of both branches of the Legislature. This year in New York there is no State ticket to be veted for, bus there are municipal elections not only in New York city but also in Buffalo, Rochester,

Troy and Utics. The spring elections in Chicago, Toledo, St Louis and Cleveland, already held, evoked a great deal of popular interest and this ear's municipal election in New York will see probably not less than 600,000 votes cast, the total vote for the whole city having been 553,000 in 1896, 555,000 in 1898 and 648,000 in 1900. The latter being a preside tial year.

The number of American cities now having Democratic Mayors is very much larger than the number of American States having Democratic Governors and these facts taken together are probably not without some political significance which will receive a new illustration this year. The largest cities in States carried by the Republicans by substantial if not sweeping majorities have now Democratic Mayors: New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Newark, Milwaukee and San Francisco.

The Fearful Prevalence of the Game in Eng land Described by Lady Jeune.

From the Fortnightly Review The classical game of whist, which to be master of, was an intellectual detinction, is now only indulged in by a few antiquated fossils. The world in England is divided into two camps, these who play Bridge, and those who do not.

There is no position so trying or humiliating as that of an "outsider," and none feel it more acutely than the unhappy people that cannot play Bridge. Years ago one went out to dinner with the certainty that after a pleasant and excellent meal there would be at least one man kind enough, whatever one's age and appearance, to come and sit and talk to one after it was over-now what is our fate? The drawing room and boudoir are dotted all over with small green tables, rubbers unknown and unsuspected are arranged during dinner, and before one has tine to realize what has happened, the tables are filled by occupied, interested players, and one is left either, to one's reflections or the society of the only other duil old woman, beside yourself, who cannot play Bridge.

There are times when, with infinite care and thought, one has brought a delightful party together, and with great self-congratulation one looks forward to a pleasant evening. The people, who want to meet each other are there, the right girls and boys have come, and all looks well. Alas! the screent enters into our Eden, and we have seen five or six pretty girls sitting alone, because all the men have gene to play Bridge.

One great objection made to Bridge by its opponent; is that it breaks up a party, and by taking away four or eight people disturb the harmony and proper adjustment of the evening. Some people realize the difficulty and now confine their dinners to eight or twelve, all of whom play Bridge and can therefore occupy their whole evening, and so avoid the disagreeable feeling which every host must feel at seeing a few unhappy guests left out in the cold.

It may be quite possible that some of the open opposition shown to Bridge ould be explained if we examine more closely the position it occupies even at a ball. The rooms once set apart for sitting-out, in which so many of the serious alms and projects of annious chaperons have been carried to a successful issue, are now tenned by absorbed Bridge players, whose great wrapt attention to the game admits of no disturbance or distraction, which the presence of youthful couples hovering on the out-kirts of their table portend.

There are rumors of high play, but they have not taken a tangible form, and we are inclined to think that no great amount of money is lost or won by the average player. It appears to us one great objection to Bridge is that it never comes to an end, for it is so fascinating and absorbing it seems impossible for its devotees to leave the table. In the days of whist, peo ranged during dinner, and before one has ti ne to realize what has happened, the tables are filled by occupied, interested players

Bural Free Delivery in This State.

WASHINGTON, July 12 .- The Post Office Department to-day announced the establishment, to begin Sept. 2. of three rural free delivery routes at Alexander, Geneace, county: Palmyra, Wayne county, and Schenectady. Schenectady county, N. Y. The routes aggregate 1547-8 miles in length, cover an area of 84 square miles and the seven carriers employed will serve 945 houses, with a population of 4,016. THE MISSIONARIES IN CHINA. ement by a Committee at Shangbal Ap

We have received from the office of the Thina Missionary Alliance at Shanghai the subjoined statement, said to have been cirulated throughout China and approved by tant missionaries in China. The request for a publication is signed by C. W. Mateer American Presbyterian Missionary Society, W. N. Bitton, London Missionary Society, F. W. Baller, China Inland Mission, W. P. lentley, Foreign Christian Missionary Fociety, G. H. Bondfield, British and Foreign Bible Society, G. F. Fitch, American Presbyterian Missionary Society, Chauncey Goodrich. American Board of Commissions of Foreign Missiors, A. P. Parker, Methodist Timothy Richard, English Baptist Missionary society:

" In view of the importance of the present crisis in the history of Christian missions in China, and of the fact that our position has een seriously misunderstood and our opin lone and utterances subjected to adverse criticism, it has seemed to us advisable to nake the following statement:

"The points in the recent criticisms which most concern us are: (I) That missionaries and (II) That they have manifested an un christian spirit in suggesting the punishment of those who were guilty of the massacre of foreigners and native Christians "I With reference to the first of these

harges we would remark: "I That when the facts concerning this uprising are rightly understood, it will be und that its causes are deep rooted and mani'old. The history of foreign relations with China has all along been that of hereditary prejudice on the one hand and force on the other. The Government of China has never given a friendly reception to foreigners. It has resented their presence

and yielded grudgingly the few rights obtained from it by treaty. This long stand-"American " says: "Give generously of ing ill will was deeply intensified by the olitical humiliation and loss of territory which followed the war with Japan "The rise of the Bexer movement in Shantung and its rapid growth there and in the adjacent Province of Chili, will be found ownership in the parks. They must be kept the shortness of food, almost amounting to

to have among its immediate causes: (a) famine, which frevalled in those regions: (b) the irritation caused by the industrial and ecosomic changes created by railway construction and other foreign enterprises c) the seizures of Klao-chau. Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wel, which were bitterly resented as unwarrantable aggressions; and (d) the projection and forcible surveying of a railway

oute through the Province of Shantung. which produced intense incal exasperation "2. The recent uprising was anti-foreign rather than anti-Christian. Native Christians have suffered mainly because they have been reckoned as "secondary deviis," i. e., the allies of foreigners. Moreover, the destruction of railways and the attack on railway engineers preceded the destruction of mission compounds and the slaughter of missionaries. Nor should it be forgotten that among the facts of the outbreak are: the siege of the legations, the destruction of the property of the Imperial Customs, and the indiscriminate massacre of foreigners and of Chinese found in possession of foreign-made articles. That missionaries were residing in the interior, and were without the means to defend themselves, entirely accounts for the large number who perished. "2. The recent uprising was enti-foreign were residing in the interior, and were with out the means to defend themselves, entirely accounts for the large number who perished lied they been foreigners but not missionaries, the result would have been the same.

"3. The charge also includes the statement that missionaries have brought the present disuster upon them elves; on the one hand, by lack of appreciation of what is good in Chinese life and thought; and on the other, by disregard of Chinese prejudice and etiquette. It is conceivable that isolated statements and actions may thus be construed, but for the missionary body as a whole we can assert that this statement is without foundation.

"Believing as we do that the gospel is God's message of salvation to mankind, and that, too, in a sense in which the wisdom of words of no sage can ever be, we must, as faithful servant; of our Lord, reiterate both the great affirmations and the gracious invitations of the gospel are brought lace to face with such superstition and idolatry as prevail among the masses in China, a certain measure of consistion and resettment is sure to be

of opposition and resentment is sure to be excited. For this we do not feel called upon to apologize. But the amount of opposition thus excited has been greatly exaggerated. The concliniting effect of the work done by their hospitals, colleges, schools, and famine relief has far more than counterbalanced any prejudice raised by the preaching of the gospel. In spite of all that has recently taken place, it remains true that our position in China has not been secured so much by treatly right as by the good will of the people themselves. And it is worthly of remark that those missionaries in the interior who did reach the coast owe their escape in large measure to the friendliness of officials and people.

measure to the friendiliness of officials and people.

"4 To the charge that missionaries have excited hostility by intertering in not velitigation in the interests of their converts in courts of justice, we need only say that even by the Chinese officials themselves this charge is rarely preferred against the Protostant section of the missionary body. In flagrant cases of persecution missionaries have feit it their duty to support members of their churches, and it cannot be denied that occasionally natives have secured the influence of the foreigner in an unworthy cause. But interference in active litigation as such receives no support from the principles and practice of the general body. If with reference to the second point—that we have manifested an uncaristian spirit in suggesting the punishment of those who were guilty of the massacre of foreigners and native Christians—we understand that the criticism applies chiefly to the message sent by the public meeting held in Shanghai in September last.

and native Christians—we understand that the criticism applies chiefly to the message sent by the public meeting held in Shanghai in September last.

"I leshould, in the first place, be borne in mind that the resolutions passed at that receing were called for by the proposal of the allies to evacuate Pekin immediately after the relief of the legations. It was felt, not only by missionaries, but by the whole of the foreign residents in China, that such a course would be fraught with the greatest disaster, inasantch as it would give sanction to further lawlessness.

"Further, it must be remembered that while suggesting that a satisfactory settlement 'should include the adequate punishment of all who were guilty of the fecent murders of foreigners and native Christians, it was left to the Powers to decide what that 'adequate punishment' should be. Moreover, when taking such measures as were necessary they were urged to 'make every effort to avoid all needless and indiscriminate slaughter of Chinese and destruction of their property.

"B By a strange misunderstanding we

their goperty.

"I liy a strange misunderstanding we find that this suggestion has been interpreted as though it were animated, by an unchristian apirit of revenge. With the loss of scores of friends and colleagues still fresh upon us, and with steries of cruei massacres reaching us day by day, it would not have been surprising had we been betrayed into intemperate expressions, but we entirely repudiate the idea which has been read into our words. If Governments are the ministers of Cacle of Covernments are the ministers of prising had we been betrayed into intemperate expressions, but we entirely repudiate the idea which has been read into our words. If Governments are the ministers of God's righteousness, then surely it is the duty of every Christian, Government not only to uphold the right but to put down the wrong, and equally the duty of all Christian subjects to support them in so doing. For thin as for Western nations, anarchy is the only alternative to law. Both justice and mercy require the judicial punishment of the wrongdoers in the recent outrages. For the good of the people themselves, for the upholding of that standard of righteousness which they acknowledge and respect, for the strengthening and encouragement of those officials whose sympathles have been throughout on the side of law and order, and for the protection of our own helpless women and children and the equally helpless sons and daughters of the Church, we think that such heartless and unprovoked massacres as have been cerried out by official authority or sapetion, should not be allowed to piess unpunished. It is not of our personal wrongs that we think, but of the maintenance of law and order, and of the future safety of all foreigners residing in the interior of China, who, it must be remembered, are not under the jurisdiction of Chinese law, but, according to the treaties, are immediately responsible to be misunderstanding, but we cast ourselves on the forbearance of our friends and beg them to refrain from hasty and ill-formed judgments. If on our part there have been extreme statements, if individual missionaries to be misunderstanding, but we cast ourselves on the forbearance of our friends and beg them to refrain from hasty and ill-formed judgments. If on our part there have been extreme statements, if individual missionaries that the anguish and the peril through which so many of our number have gone during the last six months should be remembered, and that the whole body shall not be made responsible for the hasty utterances of the few?

"On the e

appeal to all who own the authority of Jesus Christ to aid us in bringing about a better understanding of the true position of affairs and our relation to them. At the same time we would reaffirm our entire faith in the Christian gospel as the one great agency for the mental, moral and spiritual elevation of this people, and we would place ourselves afresh on the altar of service, praying that with greater humility and with more complete consecration we may exercise the plete consecration we may exercise ministry to which we are called."

THE PAY CHAIRS. Further Observations From "Stene" Others Sympathetic.

To the Edition of This Sum-Sir: I have read with interest your comments on my letter of the 9th. Permit me to say that I am still unconvinced, and party because, to use still unconvinced the words of a wise man. It is a condition the words of a wise man, It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us." As I tried to point out, it is not a question of more privilege, but of any privilege. As matters now stand, a large proportion of the summer shows that it is a possible on this account that the final obligations of the city, whose health and compressions of the city, whose health and compressions of the city, whose health and compressions of the city but form all the parks, even those which are surrounded by the manshous of the city in the park can the same state of the case.

Though in the future it may be found advised to the case of the case which are surrounded by the manshous of the city in the parks and the necessities of the case.

Though in the future it may be found advised to the case of the case of the case.

And after all, to return should the prophe side of the questions of the case.

And after all, to return should the people side of the questions of the park, they should insist on playing wherever they choose to the exclusion of these provided with five section for the provided with five section for the provided with five sections of each which are not to go not provided with five sections of each which are not of the provided with five section for all classes of people are necessary and right, if benefits are not to go not provided with the sections of the case.

There was published year-and provided with the section of the consideration of the city. The provided with the section of the consideration of the city when the consideration of the city wh TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with interest your comments on my letter of the 9th. Permit me to say that I am

part of those who monopolize the privileges of the parks, but respect for law we must not only expect but demand. It is not for the people to say whether or not a small fee may be charged for chairs in the park which would not otherwise be there; this is a point for the authorities of the parks and the city to decide. The part of the people is to enjoy, and with becoming decency, the benefits which are so lavishly bestowed upon them, without money and without price.

NEW YORK, July 11.

STENO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You will find that the public of the respectable working class will agree with "Steno" in what she says regarding the privilege of buying a private seat in our parks. To say this interferes with free seats is absurd. If everything is to be free, why is a charge made for the boats on the lake, the goat carriages, the carousal, &c. Should these amusements which are paid for be allowed because that part of the public which is poorer or more conomical looks on from a free bench? We have the poor with us, and our parks

we have the poor with us, and our parks are really summer homes for the failures of life. Well and good. Give us more parks and let the free seats multiply for these who haven't the pennies or may be thrifty and sacrificing and want to save them. But let the people, poor or rich, who would gladly pay the charge for a seat alone, be allowed to do it. That there should be any law against this is an infringement of their rights. If the pay chairs are tabooed, make the boats and goat carriages free and be consistent! The water is the same as the land as far as the term "park" goes!

A WORKING WOMAN.

term "park" goes! A W FORDHAM, July 12. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your edtorial headed, "Rich, Poor and Middle Class All Equal in the Parks," and dealing with "Steno's" letter regarding the park chairs seems to me to miss the real point at

issue in the premises. If a horse, an automobile, a bicycle or a baby carriage may any good reason why a chair should be kept

out? If one may use four square feet in the park upon which to rest, ought he not to be allowed to bring a seat upon which to rest com-

lowed to bring a seat upon which to rest comfortably?

If the city does not provide enough seats
for those who would rest in the parks, must
the unseated remainder stay away or stand?
Would a person with a camp chair be refused admittance to the parks?

And if a person may use his own chair in
a park, why can't he rent one without losing
any of his rights?

BROOELYN, July 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Does the SUN realize that the disgraceful scenes in Madison Square are not evidences of the popular feeling at all, but the hysterical outery of an unthinking crowd?

How the purchase of a private chair by How the purchase of a private chair by one desiring it can interfere with those occupying free sents is a mystery.

If a man can't pay car fare or doesn't want to he walks. Shall they who ride be stoned? Such sentiments are not republican. If a seat in a chair seems a privilege worth paying a trifle for, we should have it. Give generously of the free seats and have the others at the command of the public too.

New York, July 12.

An American.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would not the "people" have the right to raid the boats in Central Park and an enterprising huckster the right to ret up a stand in any or all of the restaurants in the Park! not, why not? NEW YORK, July 12.

On the Dearth of New England Children.

From the Boston Herald. OTTAWA, Ont , July 10 .- A remarkably outspoken letter on the lack of children in New England families is printed here from the Ron. David Mills. Minister of justice. Writing to a friend Mr. Mills says:

"The New England people are upon the soil, but not of it. They obviously dislike ferming as much as their women do having children, and were it not for the incapable among there, and the foreigners who have taken up their residence among them, there would be neither children born nor fields cultivated.

would be neither children born nor fields cultivated.

"If left to themselves, the existence of a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers would be as rare as the great auk, and the race is sure to share the fate of the dodo.

"This must be a very serious problem for the United States statesmen. Stop the foreign immigration and the United States would not increase in population, and after a time their numbers would begin to diminish. There is obviously something wrong with a people who, under conditions so favorable, have such small families.

"The United States woman does not realize her duties to God and her country, and thinks more of her own pleasure than she does of the responsibilities which the Creator has imposed upon her."

Great Success of Prof. James at Edinburgh University. From the Boston Evening Transcript

It will interest the many friends of Prof. William James of Harvard to know that the distinguished phiosopher has now practically recovered his strength, and expects to return to America fully recuperated. Prof. James's work as Gifford lecturer at Edinburgh University has been exceedingly successful, and the ectures are considered an important contribution to religious thought. The subjects treated were "The Varieties of Religious Experiences," "The Reality of the Unseen," "The Religion of Healthy-Mindedness," "Divided Seit," and "Conversion, or Second Birth." The interest with which the lectures were listened to at Edinburgh is indicated by an interesting article in the Student, an Edinburgh University

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL FAILURE. ller Dawes Orders an Asse

100 Per Cent. on the Capital Stock. WASHINGTON, July 12.-The predminary report of Receiver Raynor of the Seventh National Bank of New York has been received it theoff eof the Comptroller of the Jurrency. The estimate of the value of the assets, the receiver says, is, of course, only approximate, At present he estimates that the amount which will finally be received for the depositors from the assets, including stockholders' assessment, will be about 80 cents on the del ar. The receiver say, his estimate of the value of the Marquand collateral is less than claimed by the directors of the bank, and

LANDING GUNS FROM WARSHIPS.

The North Atlantic Squadron Does What the British Warships Did in South Africa. WASHINGTON, July 12 .- The North Atlantic squadron has been engaged in an interesting experiment to determine how quickly big naval guns can be sent ashore from warships to assist land forces in war. In the South African war some 7-inch were landed from a British warship and rendered effective service against the Boers, and the Navy Department has been anxious to find out whether this work could be done to find out whether this work could be done with ease and without danger to the weapon A report from Rear Admiral Higginson, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic naval force, dated Great Point, Nantucket, July 3, says that the experiment was successfully carried out at that place. On the arrival of the squadron at Great Point at 2 P. M., July 8, Admiral Higginson immediately proceeded to land a force of marines and send ashore two 5-inch guns, two 6-pounders, and two 3-pounders. Each of the 5-inch guns, with its mounts, weighs about five tons.

ns.
"All the guns were ready for firing at daytht on the morning of July 9," says the "All the guns were ready for firing at daylight on the morning of July 9," says the
Admiral, "except one 5-inch gun from the
Kearsarge, which was delayed on account
of the imperfectly fitted platform, which
was tent here from the New York yard.
This platform had evidently not been fitted
together before leaving the yard, as the
bolts would not fit the holes in the timbers
and the latter had to be bored and burned
out."

oncerning the work of landing the guns the Admiral says:

"The officers and men on the ships and the marine detachment worked all right with great ardor and enthusiasm, and I cannot speak too highly of their conduct. The camp was lighted all night by electric lights from the sips and no difficulty was found in president the work. A torpedo battery was pursuing the work. A torpedo battery was established with four tubes on platforms ready for use at daylight. The beach at this place offers excellent facilities for landing and I recommend that it be used as frequently as possible."

Naval officials say that the work of landing the guns was accomplished in a remarkably short time, and the ability of warships to send heavy ordnance ashore to help an army was demonstrated in a practical way.

WANT CONSUL STOWE RETAINED.

Manufacturers Offer to Provide Sufficient Salary -Government Cannot Accept. WASHINGTON, July 12 .- American manufacturers of machinery and metal goods have appealed to the President and the Secretary of State not to accept the resignation of Col. James G. Stowe of Missouri from the of Col. James G. Stowe of Missouri from the office of Consul-General at Cape Town, Cape Colony, and have offered to contribute enough money annually to provide him with a liberal compensation for his services. A few days ago the State Department received Col. Stowe's letter of resignation, in which he gave as his reason for desiring to quit the consular service that he could not live at Cane Town on a salary of \$3,000 a year. In their letters to the President and the Secretary of State the machinery and metal goods makers say that Col. Stowe is one of the best effects in the consular service and has done such splendid work in introducing their wares into South Africa that a valuable trade between the United States and that country has been established. They are willing to make Col. Stowe's compensation more than that of the best-paid consulat Cape Town, the German, who receives \$7,000 more than the American representative.

It has been necessary, however, for the President to decline these liberal offers, as a consular officer cannot under the law receive compensation from private parties. Col. Stowe said in his letter of resignation that he was coming home. It is hoped by the State Department officers that he will remain at Cape Town until Congress has the opportunity of considering his statement about his intability to maintain the dignity of the United States are more important than those of any other nation, at a smaller salary than is paid to any foreign consular officer there. office of Consul-General at Cape Town, Cape

MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON BEATEN Mrs. Yates of Kansas City Chosen President of

the Colored Women's Association. BUFFALO, July 12.-Mrs. Booker T. Wash-Ington's defeat for the Presidency of the National Association of Colored Women today was a surprise. It is charged to the fact that she and her husband accepted an invitation to a reception by white women at the Twentieth Century Club the other day, and falled to attend the association's reception which was held at the same time. Mrs. Washington and Mrs. B. K. Bruce, also from Tuskegee, Ala., were nominated in the convention to-day, but at the last moment Mrs. J. S. Yates of Kansas City, the Treasurer of the resociation, was placed in nomination, and was elected. Mrs. Washington was then made Vice-President. She nominated Mrs. Lucy Thurman for Second Vice-President, and her choice was beaten. The retiring President, Mrs. M. C. Terrell was elected honorary President of the association. She comes from the Harriett Beecher Stowe Club of Washington, which opposed Mrs. Terr it and voted not to send a delegation to this convention. day was a surprise. It is charged to the fact when Mrs. Yates was declared elected, she burst into tears and kissed most of the women on the platform.

OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG DOCTORS More Than Eighty Vacancies in the Grade of

Assistant Surgeon in the Army. WASHINGTON, July 12.- The recent ap pointment of forty-five assistant surgeons ing article in the Student, an Edinburgh University periodical, in which the ideas advanced by Prof. James are reviewed at some length. A part of the article follows:

"The Great men. preëminent in their own spheres, have been Gifford lecturers—Prof. Huzley giving men a new revelation, the Cairds sounding the depths of religious philosophy. Wallace attracting men by his passionateness have now as a worthy associate in the lectureship a man equal to at least the greatest of them—Prof. James of Harvard University."

In the army leaves upward of eighty vacancies in that grade yet to be filled. The large provided for in the reorganization of the army presents opportunities to an extent ar in the army leaves upward of eighty vacan-